Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 67, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1791. [Whole No. 275.]

SECRETARY's REPORT,

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

THE territory of the United States north-weſt of the Ohio, is bounded on the ſouth by that river, on the eaſt, by Pennſylvania, on the north and weſt, by the lines which divide the United States from the dominions of Great-Britain and Spain.

The part of this territory occupied by Indians, is north and weſt of the following lines, eſtabliſhed with the Wiandots, Delawares, Chippawas, and Ottawas by the treaty of fort M'Intoſh, and with the Shawaneſe, by that of the Great Miami, to wit: beginning at the mouth of the Cayahoga, and running up the river to the portage, between that and the Tuſcaroras branch of the Muſkingum, then down the ſaid branch to the forks, at the croſſing place above fort Lawrence, then weſtwardly, towards the portage of the Big Miami, to the main branch of that river, then down the Miami to the fork of that river next below the old fort, which was taken by the French in 1752; thence due weſt to the river De la Panſe, and down that river to the Wabaſh. So far the lines are preciſely defined, and the whole country ſouthward of theſe lines, and eaſtward of the Wabaſh cleared of the claims of thoſe Indians, as it is alſo of thoſe of the Poutiwatimas, and Sacs, by the treaty of Muſkingum. How far on the other ſide of the Wabaſh, the ſouthern boundary of the Indians has been defined, we know not. It is only underſtood in general, that their title to the lower country, between that river and the Illinois, has been formerly extinguiſhed by the French, while in their poſſeſſion. As to that country then, and what lies ſtill beyond the Illinois, it would ſeem expedient that nothing be done, until a fair aſcertainment of boundary can take place, by mutual conſent, between us and the Indians intereſted.

The country within the Wabaſh, the Indian line before deſcribed, the Pennſylvanian line, and the Ohio, contains, on a looſe eſtimate, about 55,000 ſquare miles, or 35 millions of acres.

During the Britiſh government, great numbers of perſons had formed themſelves in companies under different names, ſuch as the Ohio, the Wabaſh, the Illinois, the Miſſiſippi, or Vandalia companies, and had covered with their applications, a great part of their territory. Some of them had obtained orders on certain conditions, which, having never been fulfilled, their titles were never completed by grants. Others were only in a ſtate of negociation when the Britiſh authority was diſcontinued. Some of theſe claims being already under a ſpecial reference by order of Congreſs, and all of them probably falling under the operation of the ſame principles, they will not be noticed in the preſent report.

The claims of citizens to be here ſtated will be,

I. Thoſe reſerved to the States by their deeds of ceſſion.

II. Thoſe which have ariſen under the government of the United States themſelves.

Under the firſt head preſents itſelf the tract of country from the completion of the 41ſt degree, to 42 deg 2 min. of north latitude, and extending from the Pennſylvania line before mentioned, 120 miles weſtward, not mentioned in the deed of Connecticut, while all the country weſtward thereof, was mentioned to be ceded; about two and a half millions of acres of this may perhaps be without the Indian lines before mentioned.

2. A reſervation in the deed of Virginia, of the poſſeſſions and titles of the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other ſettlers of the Kaſkaſkias, St. Vincennes, and the neighboring villages, who had profeſſed themſelves citizens of Virginia, which rights have been ſettled by an act of the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, entitled, "An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and ſettlers at Vincennes and the Illinois country, in the territory north-weſt of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their poſſeſſions." Theſe lands are in the neighborhood of the ſeveral villages.

3. A reſervation in the ſame deed, of a quantity, not exceeding 150,000 acres of land for General George Rogers Clarke, and the officers and ſoldiers of his regiment, who were at the reduction of Kaſkaſkias, and St. Vincennes, to be laid off in ſuch place on the north-weſt ſide of the Ohio, as a majority of the officers ſhould chooſe. They choſe they ſhould be laid off on the river adjacent to the rapids, which accordingly has been done.

4. A reſervation in the ſame deed, of lands between the Sciota and Little Miami, to make up to the Virginia troops on continental eſtabliſhment, the quantity which the good lands, in their ſouthern allotment, might fall ſhort of the bounties given them by the laws of that State. By a ſtatement of the 16th Sept. 1788, it appears, that 724,045 ⅔ acres had been ſurveyed for them on the ſouth eaſtern ſide of the Ohio; that 1,395,385 ⅓ acres had been ſurveyed on the north-weſtern ſide; that warrants for 649,649 acres more, to be laid off on the ſame ſide of the river, were in the hands of the ſurveyor, and it was ſuppoſed there might ſtill be ſome few warrants not yet preſented; ſo that this reſervation may be ſtated at 2,045,034 ⅓ acres, or perhaps ſome ſmall matter more.

II. The claims of individual citizens, derived from the United States themſelves, are the following:

1. Thoſe of the continental army, founded on the reſolutions of Congreſs of Sept. 16, 1776, Auguſt 12, and Sept. 30, 1780, and fixed by the ordinance of May 20, 1785. The reſolution of October 22, 1787, and the ſupplementary ordinance of July 9, 1788, in the ſeven ranges of townſhips, beginning at a point on the Ohio, due north from the weſtern termination of a line then lately run, as the ſouthern boundary of Pennſylvania: or in a ſecond tract of a million of acres, bounded eaſt, by the 7th range of the ſaid townſhips, ſouth by the lands of Cutler and Sargent; north, by an extenſion of the northern boundary of the ſaid townſhips; and going towards the weſt ſo far as to include the above quantity, or, laſtly, in a third tract of country, beginning at the mouth of the Ohio, and running up the river Miſſiſippi to the river An Vauſe, thence up the ſame till it meets a weſt line from the mouth of the little Wabaſh; thence along that line to the Great Wabaſh; thence down the ſame and the Ohio, to the beginning. The ſum total of the ſaid military claims is 1,851,800 acres.

2. Thoſe of the individuals who made purchaſes of land at New-York, within the laid ſeven ranges of townſhips, according to the reſolutions of Congreſs of April 21ſt, 1787, and the ſupplementary ordinance of July 9, 1788, which claims amount to 150,896 acres.

3. The purchaſe of one million and a half acres of land by Cutler and Sargent, on behalf of certain individuals, aſſociated under the name of the Ohio Company. This begins where the Ohio is interſected by the weſtern boundary of the 7th range of townſhips, and runs due north on that boundary 1306 chains and 25 links; thence due weſt to the weſtern boundary of the 17th range of townſhips; thence due ſouth to the Ohio, and up that river to the beginning; the whole area containing 1,781,760 acres of land, whereof 281,760 acres, conſiſting of various lots and townſhips, are reſerved to the United States.

4. The purchaſe by the ſame Cutler and Sargent on behalf alſo of themſelves and others: This begins at the northeaſtern angle of the tract of their purchaſe before deſcribed, and runs due north to the northern boundary of the 10th townſhip from the Ohio; thence due weſt, to the Scioto; thence down the ſame, and up the Ohio to the ſouthweſtern angle of the ſaid purchaſe before deſcribed, and along the weſtern and northern boundaries thereof to the beginning; the whole area containing 4,901,480 acres of land, out of which, however, five lots, to wit, No. 8, 11, 16, 26, and 29 of every townſhip, of ſix miles ſquare, are retained by the United States, and out of the whole are retained the three townſhips of Gnadenhutten, Schoenbrun, and Salem; and certain lands around them, as will be hereafter mentioned.

5. The purchaſe of John Cleves Symmes, bounded on the weſt by the Great Miami; on the ſouth by the Ohio; on the eaſt by a line which is to begin on the bank of the Ohio, 20 miles from the mouth of the great Miami, as meaſured along the ſeveral courſes of the Ohio, and to run parallel with the general courſe of the ſaid Great Miami; and on the north by an eaſt and weſt line, ſo run as to include a million of acres in the whole area, whereof five lots, numbered as before mentioned, are reſerved out of every townſhip by the United States.

It is ſuggeſted that this purchaſer, under colour of a firſt and larger proportion to the board of treaſury, which was never cloſed (but pending that propoſition) ſold ſundry parcels of land, between his eaſtern boundary before mentioned, and the Little Miami; and that the purchaſers have ſettled thereon. If theſe ſuggeſtions prove true, the ſettlers will, perhaps, be thought to merit the favor of the legiſlature, as purchaſers for valuable conſideration, and without notice of the defect of title.

The contracts for lands, which were at one time under conſideration with Meſſrs. Flint and Parker, and with Colonel Morgan, were never ſo far proſecuted as to bring either party under any obligation. All proceedings thereon were diſcontinued at a very early ſtage, and it is ſuppoſed that no further views exiſt with any other party. Theſe, therefore, are not to be enumerated among exiſting claims.

6. Three townſhips were reſerved by the ordinance of May 20, 1785, adjacent to Lake Erie, for refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, and for other purpoſes according to reſolutions of Congreſs, made or to be made on that ſubject. Theſe would of courſe contain 69,120 acres.

7. The ſame ordinance of May 20th, 1785, appropriated the three towns of Gnadenhutten, Schoenbrun, and Salem, on the Muſkingum, for the chriſtian Indians formerly ſettled there, or the remains of that ſociety, with the grounds round about them, and the quantity of the ſaid circumjacent grounds, for each of the ſaid towns, was determined by the reſolution of Congreſs of September 3d, 1788, to be ſo much as, with the plat of its reſpective town, would make up 4000 acres; ſo that three towns and their circumjacent lands were to amount to 12,000 acres. This reſervation was accordingly made out of the large purchaſe of Cutler and Sargent, which comprehended them. The Indians, however, for whom the reſervation was made, have choſen to emigrate beyond the limits of the United States, ſo that the lands reſerved for them, ſtill remain to the United States.

On the whole, it appears that the United States may rightfully diſpoſe of the lands between the Wabaſh, and the Ohio, Pennſylvania, the forty-firſt parallel of latitude, and the Indian lines deſcribed in the treaties of the Great Miami, and fort M'Intoſh, with exceptions only of the rights ſaved by the deed of ceſſion of Virg. and of all rights legally derived from the government of the United States, and ſuppoſing the part ſouth of the Indian lines, to contain as before conjectured about 35 millions of acres, and that the claims of citizens before enumerated may amount to between thirteen and fourteen millions, there remain at the diſpoſal of the United States upwards of twenty-one millions of acres, in this north-weſtern quarter.

And though the want of actual ſurveys of ſome parts, and of a general delineation of the whole on paper, ſo as to exhibit to the eye the locations, forms, and relative poſitions of the rights before deſcribed, may prevent our forming a well defined idea of them at this diſtance, yet, on the ſpot theſe difficulties exiſt but in a ſmall degree. The individuals there employed in the details of buying, ſelling and locating, poſſeſs local informations of the parts which concern them, ſo as to be able to keep clear of each others rights; or, if in ſome inſtances a conflict of claims ſhould ariſe, from any want of certainty in their definition, a local judge will doubtleſs be provided to decide them without delay, at leaſt proviſionally. Time, inſtead of clearing up theſe uncertainties, will cloud them the more, by the death or removal of witneſſes, the diſappearance of lines and marks, change of parties, and other caſualties.

TH. JEFFERSON, *Sec'ry of State.*

Nov. 8, 1791.

[The following letters accompanied the meſſage of the 12th inſt. from the Preſident of the United States, to Congreſs, and were omitted in the laſt Gazette for want of room.]

Fort-Waſhington, Oct. 6, 1791.

SIR,

I HAVE now the ſatisfaction to inform you that the army moved from fort Hamilton, the name I have given to the fort on the Miami, on the 4th at eight in the morning, under the command of General Butler. The order of march and encampment I had regulated before, and on the 3d returned to this place to get up the militia. They marched yeſterday, and conſiſt of but about 300 men, as you will ſee by the encloſed abſtract of the muſter. I have reaſon to believe, however, that at leaſt an equal number will be up here by the 10th, and I have left orders for their following us, The monthly return ſhould have accompanied this letter, but it was not ready when I left camp, and has not been forwarded ſince. I have hitherto found it impoſſible to reduce the officers commanding corps to punctuality with reſpect to their returns, but they are mending. Our numbers, after deducting the garriſons of this place and Fort-Hamilton, are about two thouſand, excluſive of the militia. I truſt I ſhall find them ſufficient; and ſhould the reſt of the militia come on, it will make the matter pretty certain. But the ſeaſon is now ſo far advanced, that I fear the intermediate poſts, which would indeed have been highly neceſſary, it will be impoſſible to eſtabliſh: in that, however, I muſt be governed by circumſtances, of which I will take care that you ſhall be apprized in due time. Should the enemy come to meet us, which ſeems to be expected, and be diſcomfited, there will be no difficulties; but if they expect us at the Miami villages, the buſineſs will wear another face, and the intermediate poſts become more eſſential.

I am this moment ſetting out for the army, which I hope to overtake to-morrow evening, and will write to you again as ſoon after as may be.

With great regard and reſpect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, your very humble ſervant,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The Hon. Maj. Gen. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

Camp, 81 miles advanced of Fort-Waſhington, Nov. 1, 1789.

SIR,

SINCE I had the honor to write to you on the 21ſt ult. nothing very material has happened, and indeed I am at preſent ſo unwell (and have been ſo for ſome time paſt) that I could ill detail it, if it had happened,—not that *that* ſpace of time has been entirely barren of incidents; but as few of them have been of the agreeable kind, I beg you to accept a ſort of journal account of them, which will be the eaſieſt for me.

On the 22d, the indiſpoſition that had hung about me for ſometime, ſometimes appearing as a billious cholic, and ſometimes as a rheumatic aſthma, to my great ſatisfaction changed to the gout in the left arm and hand, leaving the breaſt and ſtomach perfectly relieved, and the cough which had been exceſſive, entirely gone. This day Mr. Ellis, with ſixty militia from Kentucky, joined the army, and brought up a quantity of flour and beef. 23d, two men, taken in the act of deſerting to the enemy, and one for ſhooting another ſoldier and threatning to kill an officer, were hanged upon the grand parade, the whole army being drawn out. Since the army have halted, the country around this and ahead for fifteen miles has been well examined: it is a country, which had we arrived a month ſooner in it, and with three times the number of animals, they would have been all fat now. 24th, named the fort *Jefferſon* (it lies in lat. 40. 4.22. N.) and marched, the ſame Indian path ſerving to conduct us about ſix miles, and encamped on good ground and an excellent poſition—a rivulet in front, and a very large prarie, which would at the proper ſeaſon afford forage for a thouſand horſes, on the left. So ill this day that I had much difficulty in keeping with the army. 25th, very hard rains laſt night—obliged to halt to-day, on account of proviſions; for though the ſoldiers may be kept pretty eaſily in camp under the expectation of proviſions arriving, they cannot bear to march in advance, and take none along with them. Received a letter from Mr. Hodgdon, by expreſs; 13000 cwt. of flour will arrive on the 27th. 26th, a party of militia ſent to reconnoitre, fell in with five Indians, and ſuffered them to ſlip through their fingers: in their camp, articles to the value of twenty-two dollars were found and divided. The Virginia battalion is melting down very faſt; notwithſtanding the promiſes of the men to the officers, thirteen have been diſcharged by Col. Dark to-day. 27th, gave orders for inliſting the levies, with the condition of ſerving out their time in their preſent corps. Pyamingo, arrived in camp with his warriors: I was ſo unwell, could only ſee him and bid him welcome, but entered on no buſineſs. Conſiderable diſſatisfaction among the levies about their enliſtments. 28th, ſome clothing ſent for to Fort-Waſhington for the recruits arrived, was begun to be diſtributed, and will have a good effect; but the inliſting the levies does not meet with the encouragement that might have been expected: it is not openly complained of by the officers, but it is certainly privately by ſome of high rank, and the meaſure of tempting them with warm clothing condemned. Mr. Hodgdon

writes me he is ſending forward a quantity of woollen overalls and ſocks by General Butler's orders: I have ordered them to be depoſited at Fort Jefferſon. Some few Indians about us, probably thoſe the militia fell in with a day or two ago. Two of the levies were fired upon about three miles off, one killed: two of the militia likewiſe, one of them got in, and the other miſſing, ſuppoſed to be taken. 29th, Pyamingo and his people, accompanied by Captain Sparks and four good riflemen, gone on a ſcout; they do not propoſe to return under ten days, unleſs they ſooner ſucceed in taking priſoners and ſcalps. 30th, the army moved about nine o'clock, and with much difficulty made ſeven miles, having left a conſiderable part of the tents by the way; the proviſion made by the quarter-maſter for that purpoſe was not adequate—three days flour iſſued to the men to aid the horſes that carried it to his arrangements; the Indian road ſtill with us—the courſe this day N. 25. W. 31ſt. This morning about ſixty of the militia deſerted—it was at firſt reported that half of them had gone off, and that their deſign was to plunder the convoys which were upon the road—detached the firſt regiment in purſuit of them, with orders to Major Hamtramck to ſend a ſufficient guard back with Benham whenever he met with him, and follow them about twenty-five miles below Fort-Jefferſon, or until he met the ſecond convoy, and then return and join the army. Benham arrived laſt night, and to-day, Nov. 1ſt, the army is halted to give the road-cutters an opportunity of getting ſome diſtance a-head, and that I might write to you—I am this day conſiderably recovered, and hope that it will turn out what I at firſt expected it would be, a friendly fit of the gout come to relieve me from every other complaint.

Yeſterday I was favored with yours of the 28th and 29th September, I have incloſed my communications with the old and new contractors and their anſwers—My orders for the poſts to them are not yet definite, but they will be very ſoon, in the mean time I expect they are both at work.

With great reſpect I have the honor to be,
Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The Hon. Maj. Gen. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

FROM THE WINCHESTER (VIRGINIA) CENTINEL.

AFTER Gen. St. Clair's army left Fort-Waſhington, they erected two forts, the firſt of which is called for Hamilton, the ſecond Fort-Jefferſon—that, within about 15 miles of the Maumee towns, they halted for the purpoſe of erecting a third—that the ſavages hovered round their camp on the day preceding the action, which cauſed the troops to lie on their arms during the night—that the former began the attack about day-break—that the carnage was great on both ſides—that two troops of light horſe cut their way through an immenſe multitude of the ſavages, and finding a ſtill greater number in their rear, were compelled to return in the ſame manner—that the gallant Colonel Darke cut his way thro' parties of the ſavages three different times—that the artillery was captured by the enemy five, and recaptured by our troops four times—that Gen. St. Clair was lying ill of the gout in his tent during the unhappy conflict—that his guards prevented ſome of the Indians from entering the tent, to butcher him, by mere dint of the bayonet—that many of the enemy fell in this attempt—and that ſome women are among the ſlain on the part of the Americans.

The Chickaſaw Chief, Mountain Leader, with 42 warriors of that nation, paſſed through Lexington ſome time in October laſt, on their way to join Gen. St. Clair—that at the time of the action many of theſe were preſent, who fought with great bravery on the part of the Americans, but the Mountain Leader himſelf had been ſent by the General, ſome days previous thereto, as a pilot to a detachment of the army, which was ordered againſt ſome of the enemy's towns.

LONDON, September 30.

THE famous Baron Trenck, whoſe penſion the Emperor had augmented from 1000 to 1500 florins, on condition that he engaged under his hand not to publiſh any thing either in the Auſtrian dominions or elſewhere, has been guilty of an unpardonable breach of faith. No ſooner was he arrived in Hungary, than at Buda he committed a work to the preſs in favor of the French Revolution, in which he had the temerity to declare, that the convulſion of the French ought to ſerve as a model for other States, and that himſelf had contributed much to the Revolution.

The Hungarian government having ſeized his perſon, he was conducted to Vienna under an eſcort of twelve grenadiers, and is put into the mad-houſe, where probably he will end his days.

The Princes of the German empire have referred the whole of their concerns reſpecting the affairs of France, and the proceedings of the National Aſſembly, to the Emperor, with a promiſe to abide with whatever he ſhall adviſe in that buſineſs.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1791.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On the Poſt-Office Bill.

(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Sedgwick's motion under conſideration.

MR. MADISON ſaid that the arguments which are offered by the gentlemen who are in favor of the amendment, appear to be drawn rather from theory rather than any line of practice which had hitherto governed the houſe.

However difficult it may be to determine with preciſion the exact boundaries of the legiſlative and executive powers, he was of opinion that thoſe arguments were not well founded, for they admit of ſuch a conſtruction as will lead to blending thoſe powers ſo as to leave no line of ſeparation whatever.

The greateſt obſtacle to the due exerciſe of the powers veſted in the legiſlature by the bill, which has been mentioned, is the difficulty of accommodating the regulations to the various intereſts of the different parts of the Union—and this is ſaid to be almoſt impracticable—but it may be remembered, that ſimilar embarraſſments appeared when the impoſt and tonnage bills were under conſideration; on thoſe ſubjects, the members were obliged to be governed, in a great degree, by mutual information and reciprocal confidence, in reſpect to the eſtabliſhment and arrangements of the different ports of entry and clearance, and other objects—that was a buſineſs of much greater importance and difficulty than this; but it was accompliſhed.

The conſtitution has not only given the legiſlature the power of creating offices, but it expreſsly reſtrains the executive from appointing officers, except ſuch as are provided for by law. As has been well obſerved by the gentleman from Delaware, the Preſident is inveſted with the power of filling thoſe offices—but does it follow that we are to delegate to him the power to create them?

The reference to the appointments and arrangements made by the executive, purſuant to the powers delegated to the executive by the exciſe law, cannot be conſidered as a parallel caſe; no ſimilar exigency exiſts to juſtify a ſimilar delegation. The danger of infringing on the powers of the executive, which has been ſuggeſted, and the caution to the houſe againſt touching on the appointment of officers, is a ſpecies of reaſoning on the ſubject, which may be carried ſo far as to ſay that we ought not to make any appointments by law—and yet this has been done as in the inſtance of the appointment of the commiſſioners for purchaſing in the public debt, all of whom were appointed by the act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt.

Where is the neceſſity of departing from the principles of the conſtitution in reſpect to the poſt-office and poſt-roads, more than in all other caſes? The ſubject is expreſsly committed to legiſlative determination by the conſtitution.—If the ſecond ſection of the bill requires amendment, it can be rectified when it comes before us; and with reſpect to future caſes, ſhould there be a neceſſity for additional poſt-roads, they can be provided for by ſupplementary laws—and therefore no reaſon on that account can be urged for delaying the proviſion propoſed by the bill.—He concluded by ſaying that there did not appear to be any neceſſity for alienating the powers of the houſe—and that if this ſhould take place, it would be a violation of the Conſtitution.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid he would make a few obſervations, which he felt himſelf obliged to ſubmit to the conſideration of the committee, as well to defend himſelf as his motion, from the unwarrantable attacks which gentlemen had made on both.

The powers of the conſtitution, he was ſorry to ſay, were made in debate to extend or contract, as ſeemed for the time being to ſuit the convenience of the arguments of gentlemen. The member from Virginia, (Mr. Madiſon) had diſcovered an additional quality of unconſtitutionality involved in the motion under conſideration. It was, *that the creation of offices was by the conſtitution confined ſolely to the legiſlature.*—This poſition was undoubtedly juſt, if by it was meant *that the powers and duties of offices muſt be deſined by law.* But he underſtood the gentleman to extend his meaning much further, and to have declared in ſubſtance, *that all offices, however ſubordinate and dependent, muſt be numerically provided for by law.*—The gentleman had, with his uſual accuracy and preciſion, foreſeen the application of his principle to the power which on the ſame ſubject had been delegated by the exciſe law, by which the executive was authoriſed to parcel the whole country into diſtricts, and to appoint the various officers neceſſary to execute the buſineſs. Nothing more was in that inſtance done, than to define the powers and duties annexed to the offices, but the limits to which their authority was to extend; and their number was very properly left with the executive. In that inſtance, ſuch a delegation was indiſpenſably neceſſary—nor was it, in his opinion, leſs neceſſary in the multifarious arrangements of poſt-offices. That gentleman had ſuppoſed this neceſſity had in that inſtance juſtified the expedients; if ſo, the ſame concluſion might be drawn on the preſent occaſion. But, for his part, if he ſhould aſſume that member's opinions, he ſhould be incapable of deriving conſolation from the ſame ſource;—for that there never had as yet been, and probably never would exiſt in the adminiſtration of this government, a neceſſity ſo urgent as to authoriſe an uſurpation of power. The motion before the committee was conſtitutional, or the reverſe—if the latter, the ſame was true of the exiſting act in the inſtance alluded to. That in either inſtance, a ſuppoſed neceſſity could not juſtify the infraction of a conſtitution which the members were under every obligation of duty, and their oaths ſolemnly pledged, to ſupport. Gentlemen, ſaid he, ſhould be very cautious how, on ſlight grounds, they aſſent to principles, which, if they were true, would evince that the government had ſcattered through the whole country, officers who are daily ſeizing on the property of the citizens, by the aſſumption of unconſtitutional powers.

He ſaid it was true, as had been obſerved by his friend from New-York (Mr. Benſon) that it was impoſſible preciſely to define a boundary line between the buſineſs of legiſlative and executive; but from his own experience as a public man, and from reflection, he was induced to believe, that as a general rule, the eſtabliſhment of principles was the peculiar province of the former, and the execution of them, that of the latter. He would therefore, at leaſt generally, as much as poſſible avoid going into detail. In adopting this as a general rule of conduct, he was not influenced by conſiderations which gentlemen in oppoſition to his motion, had ſuggeſted; the pre-eminently great and good character of the MAN who was now called by unanimous ſuffrage to adminiſter the executive.—For he had always conſidered that with ſagacious minds, that ſhould be the ſeaſon of political caution, when the executive was in the hands of one to whom all hearts juſtly bowed. From the nature of the buſineſs to be tranſacted, he had drawn his concluſion; he thought an executive officer reſponſible to the public for the performance of an important and intereſting truſt, would enquire with more ſcrupulous caution, and decide with more juſtice, than could be expected from a popular aſſembly—who from the nature of things, would be more remiſs than conſiſted with a juſt determination; and he appealed to thoſe gentlemen who were members of the laſt houſe, for a recollection of that apathy and torpor which prevailed on a former attempt to demark the poſt roads.

He obſerved that the oppoſition to his motion on the ground of unconſtitutionality, came with an ill grace from the gentleman who had reported the bill; for by one ſection, the poſt-maſter-general was expreſsly authoriſed to eſtabliſh poſt-roads not provided for by the bill, upon a condition that does not at all affect the preſent queſtion; and by another ſection, the ſame officer was authoriſed to appoint unreſtrained all his deputies, each of whom is to eſtabliſh and keep an office. This, in his opinion, was not only expedient but indiſpenſably neceſſary. It was, however, a delegation of power, attended by all thoſe circumſtances which rendered in the opinion of that gentleman, the preſent motion unconſtitutional.

He ſaid, no gentleman had contended for carrying into execution the principles they attempted to eſtabliſh, to an extent to which they would go.—*That no road can be a poſt road but ſuch as ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law.* The bill eſtabliſhes the road from place to place, leaving the intermediate diſtance untouched; as for inſtance, from Boſton to Worceſter: Between thoſe two points is, or is not a poſt road, if the bill ſhould become a law, eſtabliſhed? If the former part of the dilemma is embraced, then alſo by the motion, if adopted, will a poſt-road be eſtabliſhed from Maine to Georgia. For he ſuppoſed it impoſſible to make any well founded diſtinction between the one caſe and the other. His motion then would as effectually eſtabliſh a poſt-road in the intermediate ſpace as the bill in its preſent form; and all the objections which had been made to the former would apply with equal force to the latter.

Gentlemen, he ſaid, had ſpoken in ſtrong terms of the diſintereſtedneſs, information, and reſ-

pectability of the members of the houſe, and of the popular confidence which reſulted therefrom. No man, ſaid he, had a more reſpectable opinion of the repreſentatives of the people than himſelf; he need not, however obſerve to them, that they were men, ſubject to the like paſſions and imperfections as their fellow-citizens: It could not have eſcaped the reflection of the committee, that the gentlemen who compoſed it, had a very important intereſt in eſtabliſhing the directions of the poſt—that on the declarations of men thus intereſted, we muſt rely for the juſtneſs of our ultimate concluſions; on evidence of intereſted individuals—individuals who are by their relation to the ſubject of enquiry, excluded on principles of law, from all credit, muſt we rely for a knowledge of thoſe facts which are to direct our judgment?

Mr. Boudinot and Mr. Gerry made ſome further remarks, and then the queſtion being taken, Mr. Sedgwick's motion was negatived.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee to whom was referred ſundry propoſitions as amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States; made report to this effect—That it will be moſt expedient, that the ſame be taken up in the Houſe, or in committee of the whole, and that the ſelect committee be diſcharged from further proceeding; ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kittera preſented the petition of Suſannah Taylor, relict of William Houſton, late a Lieutenant in the ſervice of the United States, praying compenſation, &c. which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

The amendments propoſed by the Senate to the bill, entitled, an act for the relief of David Cook and Thomas Campbell, were agreed to; the ſubſtance of which were, that ſaid officers return into the treaſury a ſum equivalent to the half pay due to each.

The Houſe then proceeded to conſider the report of the committee of the whole, on the amendments propoſed by the Senate, to the repreſentation bill—It was moved, that the amendments propoſed by the Senate, with the report of the committee of the whole thereon, be recommitted to a committee of the whole Houſe; and on the queſtion to agree to this motion, it was carried in the affirmative.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. Vining moved this amendment, to ſtrike out thirty-three thouſand, and to inſert, that Repreſentatives be apportioned among the ſeveral ſtates as follow, that is to ſay, New Hampſhire ſhall chooſe 5, Maſſachuſetts 16, Connecticut 8, Rhode-Iſland 2, Vermont 3, New-York 11, New-Jerſey 6, Pennſylvania 14, Delaware 2, Maryland 9, Virginia 21, Kentucky 2, N. Carolina 12, Georgia 2. On the queſtion to agree to this amendment it paſſed in the negative; the committee then roſe, and the chairman reported.

Mr. Vining renewed his motion in the Houſe; where it was again negatived, ayes 23, noes 37; and on the queſtion to agree to the firſt amendment of the Senate, the yeas and nays being demanded, it paſſed in the negative; the yeas and nays were as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hillhouſe, Hartley, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Sturges, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Vining, Wadſworth, Ward—29.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Findley, Gerry, Giles, Griffin, Grove, Huger, Key, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, Sheredine, Steele, Sterrett, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Wayne, White, Williamſon, Willis—31.

The ſecond amendment, after the word South-Carolina, to ſtrike out ſtate, and inſert diſtrict, was agreed to. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

A number of petitions from invalids and others, praying for penſions, compenſations, &c. were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

In committee of the whole, on the Poſt-Office Bill——Mr. Smith (S.C.) in the chair.

Mr. Vining's motion for ſtriking out the ſecond ſection, which empowers the Poſtmaſter-General to eſtabliſh additional poſt-roads, for the purpoſe of ſubſtituting a clauſe making it his duty to report to Congreſs, from time to time, ſuch croſs poſt-roads as may appear neceſſary, with information reſpecting the amount of the income of the department, and the expence of ſuch additional poſt roads, was taken into conſideration—after ſome debate, the ſecond ſection was ſtruck out—and the ſubſtitute being withdrawn, a clauſe propoſed by Mr. Fitzſimons in lieu thereof, empowering the Poſtmaſter-General, under certain reſtrictions, to form contracts for extending the line of poſts, was adopted—The committee then roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe, that they had taken into conſideration their firſt amendment to the Repreſentation Bill, which was diſagreed to by the Houſe, and do inſiſt thereon.

Mr. Bourne, of the committee on enrolled bills, informed the Houſe, that the committee had this day preſented to the Preſident of the United States, the bill entitled, "An act for the relief of David Cook and Thomas Campbell," for his approbation. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by his Secretary Mr. Lear, informed the Houſe that he had this day approved and ſigned an act for the relief of David Cook and Thomas Campbell.

Several petitions from invalids praying for penſions and compenſations, were read and referred.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, the poſt office bill was further diſcuſſed, ſundry amendments were propoſed, ſome of them adopted and others diſagreed to—the committee proceeded to the 19th ſection—they then roſe and reported progreſs, and the Houſe adjourned till Monday.

BOSTON, December 5.

A ſubſcription is on foot for building a Bridge from Barton's Point, in this town, to Lechmere's Point in Cambridge.

There not being a choice of a Federal Repreſentative for the Diſtrict of *Briſtol*, precepts are iſſued for a *ſeventh* trial, on the 26th inſt.

The Government of Halifax have adverti ſed for 1000 tons of ſhipping, to convey the *Blacks* from thence to the Coaſt of Africa.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET.

SERENELY moves along the bending ſky,
The queen of ſolemn night, whoſe ſilver beam
Delights young fancy's ever gazing eye;
The while it plays on yonder chryſtal ſtream,
The airy fays to ſpheric muſic beat
Their myſtic dances with their feathery feet.

So peerleſs moves my Anna o'er the earth,
So far outſhines each other female light;
Divinely made ſhe ſeems—of heavenly birth—
And beams with fadeleſs luſtre on the ſight.

Within her eyes the little fays of mirth
Appear to dance and frolic with delight;
Her words in trembling cadence touch my ears,
Soft as the melting muſic of the ſpheres.

CHAMONT.

Philadelphia, December 17.

By an arrival at New-York, European accounts are received to the 21ſt of October.—They inform, that the Elector Palatine has laid a duty of 30 per cent. on all merchandize coming from France—That the reſult of the conferences between the Emperor, the German Princes and the King of Pruſſia, was to form a joint attack on France; but the King's acceptation of the Conſtitution had changed the face of affairs—the Emperor has ſince that event given public orders to recognize the national flag, and declared that the means are now reſtored of treating with France as heretofore—That notwithſtanding this, great emigrations from France had taken place, ſince the law for preventing perſons from leaving the kingdom had been repealed—That the exiled Princes keep their court at Coblentz, and that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had ſent Count Romanzoff to aſſure them of her favorable regards—That notwithſtanding the peace between Ruſſia and the Turks, the land armaments of the former are ſtill kept up—this circumſtance, with the zeal of the King of Sweden in favor of the exiles, and the hatred of ſome of the German Princes to the revolution, have induced an apprehenſion of an invaſion of France.

That the kingdom has very little, however, to fear from its enemies; the Miniſter of War being called upon by the National Aſſembly for accounts reſpecting the defenſive meaſures of the kingdom, reported, that the regular troops amounted to 105,000 infantry, 27,000 cavalry, and 12,000 artillery—two-thirds of which are on the frontiers, as are alſo 44 battalions of national guards; to theſe means of defence may be added 45 fortified places, in a ſtate fit for a long reſiſtance.

That 248 millions of Aſſignats have been burnt—That the office of Commandant General of the National Guard of Paris being aboliſhed, M. de la Fayette had ſent in his reſignation, accompanied with a moſt patriotic and public-ſpirited addreſs.

The Emperor of Morocco has made peace with the King of Spain—the brother of the Emperor having raiſed an inſurrection in the empire. The Queen of France has begun her Sunday card parties for the winter—an evidence of her reſolution to make the moſt of the new order of things. M. de la Fayette retires to his eſtate. Late accounts from Venice ſay, that a man was lately hung there for being a Free-Maſon—and that the people of that republic are prohibited from talking of the affairs of France. The ſecond National Aſſembly of France is conſtituted, and have proceeded to buſineſs.

The meeting of Parliament is poſtponed to the 25th January. There is ſome talk of a change in the Britiſh Miniſtry—the Duke of Portland to be firſt Lord of the Treaſury, &c. Their High Mightineſſes the States General, in anſwer to the letter of the King of France, notifying his acceptance of the Conſtitution, aſſure his Majeſty that nothing ſhall be wanting on their part to promote a good underſtanding between the two countries. The Diet of Warſaw (Poland) have agreed to erect a ſtatue to the King. The Elector of Saxony has determined to accept of the ſucceſſion to the crown of that kingdom. The King and the Members of the Aſſembly have declared that they will defend the new Conſtitution with their blood, if neceſſary.

Lord Cornwallis, in a letter to the Secretary of State, informs, that it is his determination to attack Seringapatam, Tippo Saib's capital.

On the 9th inſt. the Directors of the National Manufacturing Society met at Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey, when WILLIAM DUER, Eſq. of New-York, was choſen Governor, and ARCHIBALD MERCER, Eſq. of New-Jerſey, Deputy Governor. The Directors have voted that the firſt payment ſhall be made on or before the 15th January next, and that to accommodate the ſubſcribers, the payment may be made either at the Bank of New-York, the Bank at Philadelphia, or to Mr. Nelſon, or to Colonel Bayard, at Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey. No place was fixed upon at which the buildings ſhould be erected for the manufactory.—The Directors are to meet again on the 17th of January.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of intelligence in London, to a gentleman in this city, dated October 8, 1791.

"Great ſums have been lately purchaſed in this city, and confidence is daily increaſing; yeſterday ſix per cents were ſold at 120l. per cent. which is 24s. beſides paying about 1s. more in allowing 4s. 6d. ſterling for the nominal dollar."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Dec. 4.

"We wiſh here that the Repreſentation to the next Congreſs might be only one for 40,000. We are not ſo jealous of our liberties as ſome of our ſouthern friends appear to be. We know that the buſineſs of the Union, as it reſpects legiſlation, can be done better by 80 or 100 members, than by 200.—The only point is to have an *equal* repreſentation, and to be careful to chooſe *good* men—and to enable us to do it in future, we ought to be particularly careful to give *all* our children a good *public* education."

There are two deſcriptions of bad watchmen, thoſe who ſleep upon their poſts, and thoſe who ſound falſe alarms.—The queſtion is, which is moſt dangerous in a community?—Undoubtedly the latter—in the ſame proportion as bad principles are worſe than none; beſides, falſe alarms have a tendency to lull the people into a fatal inſenſibility in a time of real danger, whereas a ſurprize will ever afterwards induce a proportionate degree of vigilance in an enlightened people.

Ignorance is the proper baſis of a blind zeal---when united to credulity, it forms the materials of which the unprincipled kindle the flames of diſcord and anarchy. Knowledge alone extinguiſhes the fire. The patriot who deviſes a feaſible plan of enlightening the people in reſpect to their civil rights, and ſocial duties, deſerves the confidence of his countrymen; and he whom Providence hath furniſhed with the means of carrying ſuch a plan into execution, and whoſe purſe-ſtrings dilate on ſuch an occaſion, gives more ſubſtantial evidence of his philanthropy and attachment to the rights of man, than is comprized in all the harangues and addreſſes to the paſſions which have been uttered ſince the creation.

How numerous are the pretended friends to the rights of the people!---how few have come forward with any ſpecific propoſitions to ſcatter the rays of knowledge among them, in ſuch manner as to make their attachment to liberty the reſult of ſentiment!

A correſpondent remarks, that we ſometimes hear of a reſtive turbulent ſpirit among the people in particular parts of the Union. This will forever be the caſe where the people ſee things through a medium preſented by a few, in whom they have an implicit confidence---but from thoſe parts of the country where competent ſchools and other means of inſtruction are provided, we do not hear the voice of complaint---the inference is plain.

QUERE.—Is a debate like matter, infinitely diviſible?—Every great queſtion conſiſts of little ones—and every little one of leſs. Now what is wanting, but a hair ſplitting genius to open every queſtion, like a neſt of boxes or baſkets, one within another, in infinitum?—And as that faculty appears not to be wanting, what is there to hinder our enjoying the pleaſure of one debate to all eternity?

THE CONSTITUTION.

OUR Conſtitution's like a ſpring-leg'd boot,
Which legs with calves, or thoſe without, will ſuit.

AMENDMENTS——A QUIBBLE.

THAT muſt grow *good* which every day we mend,
That muſt be *bad* whoſe failings have no end.

THE ART OF SPEAKING.

THE art of ſpeaking---what a ſtrange poſition!
Conſiſts in—repetition! repetition!

Married, at Providence, R. I. Mr. NICHOLAS BROWN, Merchant, to Miſs NANCY CARTER, daughter of John Carter, Eſq. Poſtmaſter, of that town.

Died, at New-York, Major MONCRIEFFE, late of the Britiſh Army.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Maria,	Attwood,	Boſton.
Iſabella and Anne,	Conby,	St. Euſtatia.
Hetty,	Davis,	Cape-Francois
Live Oak,	Irwine,	Jamaica.
Sch'r Two Siſters,	Elliot,	Port-au-Prince
Two Betſeys,	King,	Aux-Cayes

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	22/6	pr. £.	112½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	13/		65 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/3		66¼ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/	20/6	102½ do.
Indents	12/6		62½
Bank Subſcriptions,	132		Dollars.

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable
BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.
Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantiæ Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates. Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

HAVING shewed my *good nature* by laughing at the weak and idolatrous flattery with which some of your correspondents have bespattered the Government of the United States, of which the Government really stands in no need, and therefore has no reason to thank them for it—and my *gall* and *vinegar* in endeavoring to expose the arts made use of, from the brilliancy and wisdom of the administration, to draw off the eyes of the people, from those defects which have been pointed but in the Constitution itself. I shall next endeavor to shew the true meaning of a term, which one of your correspondents accuses us of using improperly, to wit, the word *Aristocrat*.

He says that men of worth and talents are called Aristocrats—but I am sensible he does not in this instance do justice to the public opinion—for although an Aristocrat may be a man of talents, he can never be a man of worth; nor do I believe there is one instance in a thousand of a man of real worth being mistaken for, or called, an Aristocrat. But as your correspondent supposes that mistakes of this kind do happen, it may not be amiss to attempt to delineate this character in so plain a manner as to prevent such mistakes for the future.

Aristocracy is a word of Greek derivation, and signifies the power of *a few*, or in the hands of a few, in opposition to Democracy, which signifies the people, or in the hands of the people. An *Aristocrat*, therefore, must mean one who wishes, or has a disposition, to take the power as much as possible out of the hands of the *people*, and place it in the hands of *the few*; and in whomsoever we can discover that disposition, I think we cannot be mistaken in calling him an *Aristocrat*.

The only powers, in representative governments, like ours, which the people can with any propriety retain in their hands, are those of electing their representatives, and that which they exercise as jurors.

And if any one shall by any means endeavor so to modify the elections, as to put it out of the power of the body of the people to exercise that privilege with propriety and safety, we may very safely call him an *Aristocrat*.

Whoever, therefore, in an extensive country like this, shall advocate large election districts, which will oblige the body of the people to vote under the direction and guidance of a few, you cannot be mistaken in setting him down for an *Aristocrat*.

If any one shall oppose a numerous representation in the government of an extensive country, you need not be afraid of a misnomer in calling him an *Aristocrat*.

If any man will support, upon any occasion, a mode of election, whether such election is to be made by Congress, by a Legislature, or the people, which will evidently put it in the power of a minority of the electors to controul a choice, or prevent one, you may be sure that you call him by a wrong name, if you give him any other than that of an *Aristocrat*.

If you hear any one speak lightly of the trial by jury, or see him consent to, or do any thing which will tend to vitiate or abridge that privilege, you will not be liable to an action of slander for calling him an *Aristocrat*.

If any one shall hold that bills of rights, and proper constitutional reservations in favor of the people, are rather dangerous restrictions on the power of doing good, than salutary checks upon the power of doing harm, you may write after his name, in capital letters, AN ARISTOCRAT.

If any one should attempt to persuade the people that their rights and privileges are not safe while kept in their own hands, but that they ought to give them up intirely into the hands and custody of the great and the well informed—I don't know what else you could call him but an *Aristocrat*.

If any one discovers a fondness for keeping up titles and distinctions, which will have a tendency to induce those possessed of them to look upon themselves as exalted above the common class of citizens, you may safely conclude that he is inclined to be an *Aristocrat*.

If any holds the opinion, that government is designed more to enrich and aggrandize the rulers than to promote the interests and happiness of the people, you may be very sure that he is no enemy to an *Aristocrat*.

If any one looks upon the word *Democrat* as a term of reproach, and ventures to make use of it as such, he must undoubtedly be pleased with being called an *Aristocrat*.

And I think that you cannot possibly be mistaken in setting *him* down for *one*, who shall tell you that in this country there is no such thing as an *Aristocrat*.

If any one should take offence at this publication, so benevolently intended to prevent the public from forming wrong and unfavorable opinions of men of worth and talents, I shall leave the people to determine whether they will or will not call him an *Aristocrat*.

A RESPONDENT.

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of the United States will be opened on Monday the 5th instant.

Transfers of the subscriptions to the stock of said Bank may then be made.

On Monday the 12th instant, deposits will be received, and on Tuesday the 20th instant, discounts may be made.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier*.

All Bills or Notes offered for Discount shall be delivered into the Bank on Mondays or Wednesdays, the Discount shall be settled on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and shall be made known the next succeeding days.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *BANK OF THE UNITED STATES*,

DECEMBER 5, 1791.

RESOLVED,

THAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, consisting of Specie which will be due on the several Shares on the first Monday of January next, may be made at the respective Banks of *Massachusetts* and *New-York*.

Provided, That any Stockholder claiming the benefit of such payment, shall, on or before the first Monday in January next, exhibit to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, a Certificate signed by the Cashier of the Bank into which such payment shall have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore established to the contrary notwithstanding.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier*.

Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the second day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, pursuant to the eleventh section of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier*.

Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.

"Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year. But the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected." [ep15]

BOULTING CLOTHS.

An extensive Assortment, of very superior texture, suitable for every branch of the business, just imported from Amsterdam, and for SALE by

DANIEL TYSON,

No. 114, SOUTH FRONT-STREET;

Where Millers and others may always be supplied with the best Cloths, and large allowance made to those who purchase in quantities to sell again.

Also for SALE, a Quantity of Particular

MADEIRA WINE,

Of the first Quality, fit for immediate use, in Pipes.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1791. [12w1m]

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will dispose of by the pipe, hogshead or quarter cask.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the first quality, by the hogshead or quarter cask.

Three and 4 years old Lisbon WINE, of a superior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter chests of first quality Hyson TEA.

He has just received by the Pigou, Loxley, master, from London, a few quarter casks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Irish LINENS, low priced and well assorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and some GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the first quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has also to dispose of, a quantity of dressed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a constant supply of First Quality Madeira and Lisbon WINES, and whoever is pleased to favor him with their custom, may be assured of being well served.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undressed HANDSPIKES. He is purchasing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the highest price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, just received, and to be disposed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep6w.)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the same place.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS;

Consisting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic Documents, tending to elucidate the HISTORY of AMERICA, and particularly of the UNITED STATES.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

*** The price to Subscribers will be a Dollar for each Number, containing 160 large quarto pages; or Four Dollars and a Quarter for each Volume in Boards; to be paid as follows, viz. the first and second Numbers, or Volumes, to be paid for on delivery of the first; and each subsequent one (except the last) at the time of delivery.

☞ Subscriptions will be received, in this city, by THOMAS DOBSON, and HAZARD & ADDOMS, (who will exhibit specimens of the work) and in other places by the principal Booksellers there.

Philadelphia, November 5, 1791.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the prime cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all sorts bought and sold on *Commission*, and *all* other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office next door to the Custom-House,

State-Street, BOSTON. 2m

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on *Commission*, at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, *seventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*. His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.

October 15, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

That pleasantly situated FARM

Whereon the subscriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunswick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Also a young orchard of 200 apple trees, besides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premises a two story stone house and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finished. Also, a smoke-house, work-shop, granary, waggon-house; barrack cow-houses, two stories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with stabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep2m]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, some time in August 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceased—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well set, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, stone mason and plasterer. He is a very handy fellow as a house-waiter, and is fond of such business. He is a great dissembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped so long that no description of his present clothing can be given. It is supposed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will secure said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again; and reasonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Administrator.

October 12, 1791. (1aw9w)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paste-boards.——Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eotf]

A Young Gentleman, of American birth and education (being a graduate) would for a liberal compensation engage as Tutor in a family, or take charge of an Academy, to teach the Latin and English Languages. He has had some experience in teaching, and trusts he can exhibit satisfactory recommendations.

Any letters upon this subject, post paid, addressed to A— S—, and the care of the Editor hereof, prior to the 25th December, will be punctually attended to.

October 22, 1791. [12w]